X. p. lineatocephalus.—BOLIVIA: Samaipata, 2 males (Dept. Santa Cruz); San Cristobal, 1 female, 1 (sex ?); Incachaca, 2 males, 1 (sex ?) (Dept. Cochabamba); "Yungas de La Paz," 1 (sex ?); Sandillani, 2 males, 1 female (Dept. La Paz).

X. p. phaeopygus.—PERU: Huacapistana, 1 male, 1 female (Dept. Junín).

X. p. compressirostris.—PERU: Leimebamba, 1 male, 3 females; Llui, 1 male, 1 female (Dept. Amazonas).

X. p. ignotus.—ECUADOR: Misagualli (Oriente), 1 male.

X. p. promeropirhynchus, X. p. virgatus, X. p. sanctae-martae.—COLOMBIA (series).

* Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

** Specimens in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

REMARKS: This race is known from a male from Eneñas (4000 ft.) and a female from San Juan de Perené (4000 ft.), both specimens in the collection of this Academy. In addition, a female from La Gloria, also in the Chanchamayo region, is presumably referable to *solivagus*, as is a male from Pozuzo (Dept. Huánuco). The latter skins were examined and identified as *berlepschi* by Hellmayr who stated, however, that they "have shorter bills and much less rusty suffusion beneath" than those from Brazil (Cat. Birds Amer., 4: 285, footnote b, 1925).

A male from Sarayacu, lower Ucayali, Perú, in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History is obviously referable to *orenocensis*. A male (wing, 142.5 mm.) from the Río Tavara, southeastern Perú (Amer. Mus. no. 147,727) is clearly intermediate between *solivagus* and *obsoletus*, but is better assigned to the latter subspecies. It is more rufescent both above and below than *solivagus*, has a pale upper mandible, and differs from any specimen of *obsoletus* now before me in having the mantle slightly less rufous (more olivaceous), and the lower throat and fore-neck grayer.

X. p. solivagus belongs to the *orenocensis* complex and does not require comparison with the very distinct *phaeopygus* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, of which the Academy has two specimens from Huacapistana (6000 ft.), a locality also in the Chanchamayo region of the Department of Junín. The latter form is confined to higher elevations.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History for his courtesy in allowing me to examine material in the collections of that institution, and to Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, who loaned me his specimens of *X. p. obsoletus*, including the type of this Bolivian form.—JAMES BOND. *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Sousa's Shrike in Tanganyika Territory.—It is only within the past two years that R. E. Moreau (Ibis, 1947: 222) has announced the finding of this bird at Mpanda and Busondo, 30 miles south of the Central Railway in western Tanganyika Territory. However, this may possibly have been the shrike which Richard Böhm recorded from Gonda (or Ugunda) in the same region under the name *Corvinella* in the Journal für Ornithologie, 1885: 58.

That the actual range of the species extends some 220 miles farther north in Tanganyika Territory is shown by two specimens in the Rothschild Collection. These were collected by Rudolf Grauer in 1907, but were mistakenly labeled at Tring as *Lanius mackinnoni* and thus long escaped notice. The reason for the error is plain; these two specimens have very little rufous on back or wings. But, the wings and tail are not black as in *mackinnoni*. The two birds clearly represent an undescribed northeastern race of *L. souzae*, which I propose to name:

Lanius souzae burigi new subspecies

TYPE: Adult male, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 660750, collected between Usuvi,

northwest Tanganyika Territory, and the Kisaka district of eastern Ruanda; June 30, 1907; Rudolf Grauer collector.

DIAGNOSIS: Like *L. s. souzae* Bocage of Angola, but lacking almost all trace of the rufous brown on the lower back which is so characteristic of that nominate race. Neither is there any dusky vermiculation there, or on the upper tail-coverts. The wings and tail are much less rufous, secondaries and wing-coverts being dark gray-brown, with only a narrow fringe of warm brown on their outer webs.

An adult female of this new race was also secured by Rudolf Grauer at Lake Burigi on June 8, 1907. It is not quite so grayish on the lower back as the male, but the wings and tail are similar. Furthermore, the rufous area on the posterior flanks, indicative of its sex, is markedly deeper in color and more extensive than in any female examined from Angola. The underparts of both examples seem whiter than in birds from Angola.

MEASUREMENTS: The male (type) has: wing-length, 86 mm.; tail, 89; culmen to base, 18.5; and tarsus, 23. Female: wing, 81 mm.; tail, 79; culmen to base, 17; and tarsus, 22. The outer primaries are in molt, so the wing-length of the female should probably be increased by about 3 mm.

Ten males from Angola have wings, 85–90 mm., and tails, 81–90. Twelve females from Angola have wings, 81–88 mm., and tails, 76–89.

RANGE: The northwestern part of Tanganyika Territory, from Lake Burigi and the upper Kagera Valley southward to the Uvinza district just east of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Moreau has kindly arranged for the British Museum to lend me the two specimens collected by him. The male agrees closely with the type of *L. s. burigi*, although its plumage is somewhat abraded, and has the wing 83 mm. long, tail 80 mm. The female is somewhat more brownish on crown and back than the female from Lake Burigi but shows no dark vermiculation on lower back or upper tail-coverts and has the same large rufous patch on the posterior flanks. The inner secondaries and greater wing-coverts show more extensive rufous edging and a little more dusky barring, but even this can scarcely be regarded as marking any transition to the nominate race. This female seems not to have been fully adult; its wing measures 83 mm., and its tail 81 mm.

There can be little doubt that the Uvinza birds are referable to the race *burigi* which may yet be found to extend farther south along the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika. However, the birds of Nyasaland seem not to belong to this new form. We have only one male in the American Museum, from Livingstonia, so more material should be examined from that colony and compared with skins from Angola.—JAMES P. CHAPIN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

Starlings Catching Insects on the Wing.—A note by Raymond Cayouette (Auk, 64: 458, 1947) on the catching of insects on the wing by the European Starling, *Sturnus v. vulgaris*, has prompted me to bring together three observations I have on this odd feeding behavior. It should be understood that it is a common sight to see a starling "flycatching" from a perch, but unusual to see them flying in large circles for a long period of time and catching insects without returning to a perch.

On October 19, 1946, I saw a group of five birds flying in small circles catching insects which I thought to be box-elder bugs which were abundant at this time of the year. On the afternoon of October 4, 1947, at Credit Island, Scott County, Iowa, I saw about 30 birds of this species flying in circles 125 feet up in the air. One would circle in the air apparently until it saw an insect; it would fly up, catch the insect and circle again until another victim was sighted. They seemed to be quite expert at